

Dr. C. B. Haywood

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & CO., Proprietors.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months \$15
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No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

From General Early's Army.

HORN'S BRIGADE, IN CAMP NEAR LEAVENWORTH, Va.

Editors Confederate.—I wrote you last from Staunton. Since we left that point, our marches have been rapid, our sufferings from the intense heat and dust have been truly great, and I think I will be pardoned for adding our services to our country have been eminently valuable; for all things considered, I think they have been entirely successful.

On Sunday, July the 3rd, this army passed through Winchester early in the morning, and five miles north of the town Major General Gordon's division, and a large part of the General's army took the left for Martinsburg; and the main army under Lieutenant General Early moved directly to Harper's Ferry. By 10 o'clock the heavy booming of artillery in our front bespoke the presence of the enemy. Our cavalry had come up in a camp of infantry and cavalry between Shiffield and Leetown, and although the enemy were in strong force, yet they fell back after seeing the steel of our advance. Our cavalry lost some 8 or 10 in killed, and perhaps 30 in wounded. Martinsburg, on that evening, fell into the hands of General Gordon, with a large amount of military stores and about 200 prisoners.

On Monday, July the 4th, General Early approached Harper's Ferry about 9 o'clock, a.m., and advanced his sharpshooters upon the place. On the high mountain on the northern bank of the river, called the Maryland Heights, the enemy had erected four strong fortifications, from which their artillery could annoy us in our approach from this side. On Tuesday, the 5th, our sharpshooters were at work early, and by 9 o'clock took possession of the upper part of the town, the enemy having left the southern bank of the river, on which the town stands. We took a large amount of military stores at this place, but for want of transportation were compelled to burn them. In the afternoon General Breckinridge's division marched for Shepherdstown, ten miles, and was followed early next morning by the other troops above, to cross into Maryland, with the exception of Hoke's brigade, which was left behind as a check, perhaps, against the strong Yankees garrison which had concentrated upon the Maryland heights, and whose fire of artillery was now directed upon the town as held by our men, whilst a warfare of sharpshooters was kept up from both sides of the river. An assault having for its object the capture of the Maryland heights would have cost us a great sacrifice of life; and it was certainly wisdom in our chief to pass into Maryland, leaving this garrison in its isolated position.

After dark on Thursday evening, the 7th, our brigade, under General Lewis, silently moved off from Harper's Ferry, and at daylight crossed the Potomac near Shepherdstown into Maryland, at a ford about three miles from the noted village of Sharpsburg. It passing through this village, everything that bespoke Yankeeism appeared visible. Every house-door was shut, and to almost every question asked of the inhabitants, an evasive answer was given. Our brigade joined the main army on this day's march near Boonsborough, which town showed all the features of Sharpsburg itself. Our military authorities were actively engaged in collecting horses for the use of the army, an example set us by the Yankees themselves; but oh, wonderful to tell! this was a horrible rule of warfare, when they came to feel it applied to themselves in its stern realities.

In the afternoon we moved through the pass of South mountain, and soon went through Midleton. We found only a small degree of Southern feeling in this place. Yankeeism prevailed. We pressed on and bivouacked within eight miles of Frederick City. That afternoon the cavalry in advance had driven in the enemy's pickets upon the town, and it was known that he was occupying the town in strong force.

Saturday, July 9th.—At 9 o'clock, a.m., our whole army marched through the city. But what a change! Both doors and hearts stood wide open here. Here is a town containing about 8,000 inhabitants, who really behaved towards us like people do South of the Potomac. Their doors stood wide open. The ladies appeared everywhere waving their handkerchiefs, the men were busy in bringing to the side-walks buckets of cool water to refresh the weary soldier, the hungry were invited into the rooms of private families, to partake of a friendly breakfast, and your humble correspondent was among the most favored ones. General Early placed the 27th N. C. T. in town as a guard, and its excellent Colonel, A. H. Godwin, became Provost Marshal. According to the usages of warfare, a levy of \$200,000 was made upon the city authorities, and paid in the afternoon.

The enemy had abandoned the city during the previous night, taking the main road towards Baltimore. Our army, upon reaching the centre of the place, fled to the right, taking the turnpike leading directly to Washington City. About three miles south of the town we approached a small river called the Monocacy, at a place crossed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Here it was discovered that the enemy were in force on the heights beyond the river, prepared to give us battle. About 2 o'clock, p.m., the work began. Gordon's division, under its gallant leader, moved down the stream from our right, crossed over and came up, attacking the enemy's left, while other portions of the army operated directly upon his front. The fire of artillery was terrible on both sides. Gordon's division falling upon the enemy's left, made quick work of it. The Yankees, although a portion of them (one division) were fresh from the army of Grant around Petersburg, being thus attacked in front and flank, fell into confusion, and retreated in disorder from the field. Five hundred and forty prisoners fell into our hands, besides all his wounded. His loss in killed and wounded can hardly fall short of one thousand. But as usual we are called to measure the loss of some gallant spirits. Brigadier General Evans, of Georgia, was severely, though not dangerously wounded. Colonel Lamar, and Lieutenant Colonel Van Vaulkhead, both of Georgia, were killed. Our loss in killed, my acquaintance say, sixty or seventy, while the aggregate in killed and wounded may sum up three hundred and fifty.

Sunday, July 10th.—Our march began early, and our faces were set for Washington City; the distance to the city from our camp being about thirty miles. This was a day of great heat, and the most dusty march I have ever made, (no rain having fallen here for six weeks,) yet in all my life I never felt more like holding out, and holding on, through all difficulties, because we seemed to be moving upon the great American Babylon, where all that is hateful to us in politics, reigns and rules. We continued our march until midnight; numbers of our poor soldiers had broken down through the great heat and failed to come into camp, but rejoined us next night. Our march this day was principally through

THE DAILY CONFEDERATE.

RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1864.

OLD SERIES,
VOL. V.

VOL. I—NO. 157.

MRS. MILLER continues to accommodate Boarders, by the day, week or month.

DR. BECCS' APPOINTMENTS.

THE FINANCIAL AGENT of the North Carolina Orphan Endowment Fund, will address the people as follows:

AT Thrasher Church, Rowan county, Sunday, July 31st.

AT Salisbury, at Court, Tuesday, August 2nd.

AT Hillsboro', Friday, August 5th.

Salisbury and Hillsboro' papers please copy.

WANTED.

A GARDNER for the year, commencing on the 1st of September. White person preferred.

Apply to MRS. H. W. MILLER.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE,

GENERAL HOSPITALS N. C.

RALEIGH, July 25, 1864.

CIRCULAR No. 257.

MEDICAL Officers in charge of Hospitals are informed by the Hon. S. H. Rogers, Attorney General of North Carolina, has given the following opinion, viz:

I have to say, construing the Ordinances and Acts of Assembly in regard to soldiers voting, according to the spirit thereof, I am of opinion that Surgeons in charge of Hospitals can have opened the polls for elections, as commanders of regiments, and that this election should be conducted as in a regiment. The object of the law is to allow soldiers from their homes in the service to vote.

Medical Officers in charge of Hospitals will accordingly have "olls for election" opened at their respective hospitals on Thursday next, July 28th, in accordance with the opinion of the Attorney General, and make the returns required by law.

(Signed) P. E. HINES, Surgeon, Medical Director.

July 27

WANTS ON THE SECURITY OF THE FIVE HUNDRED MILLION SIX PER CENT NON-TAXABLE BONDS UNDER THE SEVENTH SECTION OF THE CURRENCY LAW.

To the VOTERS OF CRAVEN COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS AND SOLDIERS: I announce myself a candidate for re-election to the Senate for the next Term of our Legislature. During the time I have been here I have endeavored to discharge my duties faithfully, and according to my ability. I thank you for the honor you have heretofore done me, and hope to merit your continued confidence and support.

Your Obt Servt, J. H. GASKINS.

july 22-118 dtc 1st Lt Co. B, 67th Reg't N.C.

SHERIFF OF CATAWBA COUNTY.

We are authorized to announce that JONAS CLINE is a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Catawba County in August next.

june 27, 1864. dtc

GRENE COUNTY.

To the Soldiers and Citizen Voters of Greene County:

A myself a candidate to represent the county of Greene in the House of Commons of the next Legislature. I hope to be elected.

My ability is entirely untried, but I trust to your continued confidence and support.

Your Obt Servt, NATHAN WHITFORD.

june 14 121-dtc

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FOR THE LEGISLATURE

WE are authorized to announce Col. M. K. CRAWFORD as a candidate for re-election to a seat in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of North Carolina, from Wayne county.

At the solicitation of many friends, I have consented to become a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Person county, State of North Carolina.

Should you honor me with your suffrages and elect me, I can only promise to serve you with fidelity, to the best of my ability; on all occasions to be in my place; bestow my opinions freely in all the cases that may arise, and to act in accordance with the wishes of the people.

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The Confederate.

D. K. MCRAE, A. M. GORMAN,
EDITORS

All letters on business of the Office, to be
directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1864.

We commend to our readers the very able and truthful article from the *Fayetteville Observer*, which we publish at length, on "The Election." It runs the political career with a clear and fair precision, and avoiding the rough and vulgar style which Mr. Holden adopts, it dissects this politician with the skill of a perfect anatomist.

The abusive article which Mr. Holden published of Mr. Hale, or rather of both the Editors, in his last sheet, may well justify us in laying a parallel between the elder Editor of the *Observer* and his successor. Mr. Holden will not blush at the picture, but he well might. Mr. Hale was a well known politician of the whole school—of the whole school of the "straitest and strictest sect." For all his life, his associates in politics were such men as Gov. Dabney, Gov. John Owen, Judge Turner, John D. Echols, Mr. Badger, Gov. Graham, Elmore Deberry, Gov. Morehead—and all these were whigs of the style and character of Henry Clay. We apprehend that there has not ever been a division of parties, when Mr. Hale and the men whom we have named, have not acted together.—When Mr. Holden denounces Mr. Hale as a *reactionary*, he decries the dead—the great dead of North Carolina—and puts opprobrium upon their compatriots who are living. Mr. Holden has twice got into the same company. Once before he was invested with the *Raleigh Standard*; and again after he was divested of the public printing.

When Mr. Holden was voting with Wm. L. Yancey, Toombs, Clingman and others, whom he often denounced for secessionists, for Eskinbridge—itself he abandoned Douglass between two stars—Mr. Hale in association with Misses Badger, Graham, Gilmer, Riddle, Donald, Satterthwaite, Vance, and all the whigs of the State, were aiding to save the country by electing John Bell.

When Mr. Holden was defeated for public printer, he said—"we know it will be charged by our enemies, that we would have pursued a different course, if we had been elected public printer"—and he immediately knocked for admission and was let into the association where Mr. Hale had always been.

Afterwards, Mr. Holden worked in opposition to secession until the proclamation of Lincoln; when he became the secession candidate for the Convention, was elected, and voted the State out; making the memorable pledge—"of the last man put the last dollar;" a child whose legitimacy he continues to dispute, though all the public know him to be the father.

Mr. Hale, on the other hand, pursued the even tenor of his way. When the proclamation came, and the dividing line was drawn, we apprehend there is scarce a man in the whole Confederacy, who sacrificed more of feeling than did Mr. Hale. We apprehend that the old Union had not adequate more thorough, or more faithful than he; and we can readily understand how affecting would be the necessity which compelled the choice which he made. But as Mr. Hale had been an ardent and true lover of the old Government, so was it to be expected that the same enduring qualities of consistent loyalty would adhere to him in the new; and by the same reasoning was it truthfully inferred, that the flippancy and undignified and selfish support which Mr. Holden had given to the former, would attach to his connection with the latter.—The anticipations have been realized; and Mr. Hale has remained the constant advocate of the cause; representing its interests with an able pen, contributing to its burdens with an unostentatious but liberal hand, and being represented in its labors and perils by a son who honors the service by good conduct and exemplary discharge of duty.

We will not contrast Mr. Holden on this part of the case; and we conclude the parallel by enquiring of Mr. Holden, if it gives him no pain, no uneasiness—if it does not at least twitch him a little—if some such idea as that it may be ridiculous, or may seem to be, that an understatement to read Mr. Hale out of the Conservative party, and to fix him as a *destructive*.

We cannot again argue the article from the *Observer*, to those readers of our paper into whose hands the *Observer* may fall; and ask that they will give it a wide dissemination among the people.

Commandants of Conscripts.

Some eighteen months ago, the rank of Colonel was conferred upon our friend Mallett, then a major and commandant of conscripts in this State. That he deserved such promotion, no one who knows the important services rendered by him, and his zeal and fidelity as a public officer, will deny. But it seems the then Secretary of War, Mr. Randolph, overruled the provisions of law, requiring that the highest grade of commandants of conscripts should be that of Major only. The result was, that the Senate, at the last session, when acting upon the nomination of Col. Mallett and others similarly situated, could not and did not confirm them.

We hope that the law may be amended, and if so, Col. Mallett's promotion would follow as a matter of course.

See Notice of the Commandant of this Post, concerning opening the Posts at the Quartermaster's office.

Metaphorical.

In fetching about for a figure of speech proper to be applied to "Col. McRae," Mr. Holden finds one in the poultry yard; and accordingly, in his last issue he speaks of us as the "Vane game cock." Though rather a *foul* subiquit, and intended to be so, we accept it. There are significant points for admiration about the "game cock." It is a beautiful, heroic, gallant, unselfish, chivalrous bird; and Mr. Holden shows but slight acquaintance with cocks of the GAME species; for they never "drop their feathers."

A marked characteristic of the "game cock" is, that he will fight to the death in defense of his WALK. But all cocks are not *walk*, and there are some that do crow most lustily, and then very suddenly "drop their feathers." Gov. Vance once had a cock of his latter description—the loudest crower in the barn yard. But all of a sudden, one night, it "dropped its feathers," and flew out of its own coop, and over the fence, and into the Governor's coop by the "south front" (called by common roosters the back door).—After this the Governor would own this fowl no longer; and since then it never was, and ever will be *cock of any walk* in North Carolina. The fowl which we have described, is speckle, with a top knot, and may be designated as a political dononika.

The Next Legislature.

The voters of North Carolina cannot be too highly impressed with the great importance of selecting the right men to represent them in the next Legislature. Remember, that they will have to serve two years, and during that time many questions of vital magnitude and importance will arise, which will require the largest amount of talent, experience and firmness, to adjust judiciously and to the best advantage, for the interest of the people and the welfare of the nation.

With these preminent and all important considerations before the people, they cannot fail to see that it is the part of wisdom and safety, that they vote for men to represent them in the Legislature, except those of tried and unflinching character and inspired patriotism—that their present professions, now that they are soliciting the suffrages of the people, should be closely compared with their course of action and private sentiments before they become candidates.

A man to represent the people of North Carolina in the Legislature, at this juncture, should not only be professedly right now, but his antecedents and his whole course of conduct since the commencement of the war, should unmistakably identify him with the South and with the success of "the cause." No man is fit to be trusted who has abused our Government, denounced and vilified our leaders, civil or military, and by his course spread distrust and dissatisfaction among the people.—There are such, now before the people, who, claiming to be sound on the main question affecting our State canvas, are known or suspected to be devoid of that sympathy and devotion to the cause that every true man and especially every legislator should possess.—Let every voter narrowly and jealousy scan the claims of their legislative candidates, and vote against every one to whose skirts there clings the foul stain of distrust, or well-founded suspicion or doubt. Vote for men avowed, out-spoken true and loyal sentiments, and you will not have cause to reproach yourself with having voted for a man who has betrayed you and your country's best interest.

Kindred Results.

A citizen of this county was in Petersburg a few days since, and was present when a batch of yankee prisoners was brought in, and heard much of their conversation. Among other things they said—"If Petersburg or Richmond be taken, or Holden is elected Governor of North Carolina, the Southern Confederacy will go up the spout."

And we suppose they would rejoice as much, or more, at the latter event, as in the accomplishment of either of the former. But as neither alternative is at all likely to happen, the Southern Confederacy may be considered safe; though they are not wide of the mark in the opinion, that Holden's election would be a dangerous blow to our cause.

Mr. J. F. Murrill of Onslow county, assures us that the statement in the *Progress* is untrue, that he, among others denounced Gov. Vance two years ago.—

Mr. Murrill says he voted for Gov. Vance two years ago, and that he will not desert him now, as the *Progress* and Holden have done. Mr. Murrill need give himself no uneasiness at the misrepresentation of the *Progress*. It has attempted to put in a false light every man of prominence in the State, until, fortunately, no one puts any confidence in anything it says about such matters.

Masonic Action.

We invite the attention, as requested, of the Masonic Fraternity, to the proceedings of Columbus Lodge, No. 102, Pittsboro, concerning the attempt to assimilate that honorable and honored Order with the traitorous association known as "H. O. A." As we expected, the indignation of the Masons is thoroughly aroused by this infamous attempt to make a complicity of it with a band of traitors.

We will be under obligations to those having in charge the Elections at the Hospitals, Camps, &c., in the State, if they will telegraph us the vote at their respective precincts to-day, in time for to-morrow's paper.

J. G. R., of Rowan county, is informed that we have not the copy of the Obituary Notice he refers to. If a copy be sent us, we will publish.

Ladies' Relief Association.

It affords us much pleasure to record the fact, that the Ladies' Relief Association, in this city, is fully and successfully in operation, under excellent, well-regulated management. The Ladies are persevering and energetic in their efforts to contribute to the relief and comfort of the sick and wounded soldiers in our Hospitals, and we take great pleasure in affirming the fact that they contribute greatly in supplying these gallant sufferers with delicacies and nutritious viands so much needed by them. Every day a delegation visits each one of the Hospitals with ample and varied supplies, which, together with their cheerful conversation and kindly attentions, impart cheer and comfort which only the worn, weary invalid soldier knows how to appreciate. And they do appreciate them most highly. We have had these war worn veterans to call at our office and express in the strongest terms their gratitude and satisfaction for the warm and cordial attentions they had received at the hands of the Ladies of Raleigh. We confess that these expressions have made our hearts glad, and we have felt proud of the patriotic conduct of the women of our city.

But the gentlemen of Raleigh and of Wake county, as well as the Ladies in the country who have not an opportunity of uniting with their Sisters of the town in their personal ministrations to the wants of these our gallant defenders, can and should assist them by contributions of money and provisions, to aid in carrying out the objects of their Association. Every one who is able, should thus contribute their aid to this noble enterprise—and those from remote points would contribute to the relief of their own friends and relatives in our Hospitals, by sending money or provisions to the Ladies' Relief Association of Raleigh. These Ladies give their time, their labor, and even their dearly purchased provisions to the carrying forward of their humane work; and it is as little as others can do, to contribute towards furnishing the supplies necessary. We hope all will think of this, and act promptly in the manner suggested.

Look out for the Cross-Mark.

Our paper has now been in existence for six months. Most of the names on our books are subscribers for that length of time, and their terms will now begin to expire. We put a CROSS-MARK in close proximity to the subscriber's name on the paper, so as to give him notice in time to renew before the period for subscription will expire. We hope all our present subscribers will not only renew themselves, but give us their aid in swelling our subscription list.

The News.

We received none of our Georgia exchanges on yesterday, and are therefore without any advice from Atlanta. We hope we shall receive something by telegraph before going to press.

The *Express* of Monday, has the following concerning movements around that city:

On Friday night and during Saturday, there was some heavy skirmishing, and of picket firing, there was no end to it. The commanding took a part of the time, was very severe, and notwithstanding such things have now become almost of hourly occurrence, several persons of delicate nerves, have been considerably shocked by the reverberation of the mortars and other heavy guns. We know not that much damage is inflicted upon our men by these mortars, but on the other side, if we are to believe the frequent reference made to casualties from these causes in Yankee correspondence, there have been many casualties. We notice in one letter to the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, that the writer estimates the casualties in a single corps at 75 or 100 per day.—The writer is under the impression, that the rebels have a special hate for his corps, (the Ninth,) for he says the fire of the guns seem to be aimed at them; while another lying imbecile to his right, enjoys almost impunity from such annoyances.

On Saturday night last, about half past twelve to one o'clock, there was a most furious and incessant cannonading from our batteries on the Chesterfield side of the Appomattox. The discharges were estimated at 30 per minute; and it is thought that not less than 40 or 50 guns participated. Every man, woman and child, in the city, and for five miles around, were aroused from their slumbers, and the engineers after the cause of so much "Thunderation," as one man expressed it, were very numerous at an early hour yesterday. We were as ignorant on the subject, however, as anybody else, and had to seek all esquires elsewhere for information. We heard during the day from an officer, who seemed to be posted, that it was caused by an attempt of the enemy to throw a brigade or more across the river, under the cover of darkness. But it was a signal failure, for never were men better prepared to check any such movement than were ours.—The storm of iron that was raised upon the Yankees Saturday night, would have checked any offensive [per]petration by its sheer weight, if they could have all been placed beneath it. It must have amounted to a ton or more, and the noise was certainly enough to have frightened even Yankees, as much as cannonading as they have heard of late.

Yesterday during all day there was the usual picket firing and mortar shelling, and last night at a late hour, there seemed to be no abatement.

DEATH OF GEN. W. H. T. WALKER.—The sad intelligence was received here yesterday of the death of Gen. W. H. T. Walker, at Atlanta. Knowing the daring, intrepidity and energy of Gen. W., and his untiring devotion to the cause, such an event was not wholly unexpected for; and yet the news falls with a painful and depressing effect upon this community. We have no particulars as to the manner of his death, but we feel sure that he fell with his face to the foe, and in the thickest of the fight. He died the death of a patriot and hero.—*Atlanta Register*.

The London Star, speaking of the debate in the Ministry, says: "The country may prepare for speedy dissolution of Parliament, whatever the fate of the impending vote of休議, we believe we may announce that as soon as the necessary business can be got through the present Parliament will be dissolved."

J. G. R., of Rowan county, is informed

From the Fayetteville Observer.

The Election.

On Thursday next, the 28th inst., the soldier in the army, whether within or without the State, will be entitled to vote for Governor and for Members of the Legislature and Sheriffs of their respective counties, provided they would be qualified to vote in these counties at home as citizens. On Thursday week, the 4th of August, the election will be concluded by the voting of the people in

Confederacy, who has clothed our soldiers and fed their families and made millions for the State treasury by his sagacious blockade operations, who has upheld the Laws of his State and of the Confederacy, who has fought for our independence, spoken for it and written for it, and is ready to die for it;—and again is the man who never did anything for the cause except to give it words, words, words, and who abandoned the cause as soon as it seemed to look gloomy—the very moment that a brave, true-hearted man would seize to brace himself up against despondency and desertion. The times require a true man, a consistent man, a brave man; not one who is afraid to face the people of any part of the State; not one who, when danger is over, cries out, "Let them come on! I am ready for them!" and when they do come, gets out of his own back door, and into the back door of a place of safety, leaving his property and his family at the mercy of a mob. The times, we say, require a man of a different stamp (rop' all),—such a man as Gov. Vance has proven himself to be, not such a man as W. W. Holden has proven himself to be.

ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA, Before Bermuda Hundred, Va., July 21.

Dear Confederate:—Without introduction, apology or explanation, I will, with your permission, recount incidents as they occur, which may in a measure tend to appease the anxiety of your readers, who are I know are ever looking with anxious eyes and hearts to our army and its movements.

We have for several days past enjoyed an unusual quiet—not even the shot of a "stray picket" has been heard to disturb the deep silence which prevails.

Artillery practice—a game at which the enemy used to delight so much to play—has been abandoned, and he sees now really on good terms with us.

Why he has seen fit to abstain from this practice of late, unless it were through fear that

"he would hurt somebody." I shall not venture to surmise, though it is to be presumed that the most probable and best reason is, that he is a little apprehensive of wakening up our boys,

who are generally apt, he knows, to handle him roughly, and are never content without having the last shot. Though this long silence is doubtless a prelude to another great storm which is brooding, and which is perhaps destined soon to burst upon us; but let it be what it may, we say let it come—the emergency will not find us unprepared.

Bermuda Hundred, as you are aware, is nothing more than a narrow neck of land intervening between the Appomattox and James rivers. This small scope, on account of its vast importance as a depot for supplies, and as a rendezvous too, has been made impregnable, and is garrisoned principally by the men of the Port Walthall Junction Railroad, which intersects the Richmond and Petersburg Road, is the little village of Port Walthall, which before the war was a place of considerable life and trade. Here the pontoon bridge of the enemy spans the river, which is strongly protected by his fleet, besides two nature, and has formed a commanding defence which bristles with his canon. Near by is the famous and renowned "Observatory," of which you have heard so much talk, erected by Butler, from which he had hoped to get a view of the "promised land." This nonsensical and queer looking piece of work, which is unprecedented by any structure of modern times, and which is decidedly the biggest hunting ever yet instituted by the yankees, resembles at a distance, strikingly, the appearance of a large bullock. Now that its completion has been perfected, no one can conceive of what use it will be to the enemy, as it serves for an excellent target and is in such fine range for our artillerists with their parrott guns. Though probably the *Beast* now intends having it converted into a place of resort for himself, where he can, after twilit, repair and seek the solitude of night, and by listening to the rippling and murmuring waves of the majestic Appomattox, return in fancy to the romance of his youth again. But it cannot be possible for the vision of man to restore the light of the happy past, when he is stained with as many crimes as an Alexander or a Caesar, who he has murdered the innocent, and has caused to bleed and languish for her innocent babe the heart of the tender female—no, he can see nothing but the horrors of hell. We have from our own position a magnificent view of this tower, and the whole country surrounding. The scenery is one of exceeding beauty, revealing plainly the different chains of the enemy's works, which have the appearance of being very formidable.

The report that Gen. Grant while reconnoitering in person on Saturday last had his arm badly shattered by a shell from one of our batteries, and has since died from his amputation, continues yet to circulate. This is confirmed by deserters who seemingly tell it with an air of truth; but remembering the source from whence it emanates, it were really ridiculous to credit it. The Yankees are ever full of tricks and pranks, and were he to succeed in delude and lead us into the belief of this rumor, he would laugh and chuckle in his sleeves henceforth and forever.

A new discovery by our soldiers of late has been made, excelling by far anything we have heard of, and which beyond the shadow of a doubt, caps the climax. Projectiles which are thrown by the enemy into our lines, and which fail to explode, are pointed upon so soon as they fall to the ground, with all the eagerness of a panther, when he springs upon his prey. The Jones which are contained in these missiles are composed of a beautiful composition, next akin to gold itself, and often being worked up into rings (for which purpose it is now being served by nearly every soldier in the army), the difference is barely discernible.

From the enormous quantity which has been manufactured, it would be not exaggerating to say, that every young man who has attended school has either presented her, or designs doing so soon, with one of these handsome war presents. The demand for the precious metal has been so great that the supply is now nearly exhausted, and some of them are actually heard complaining heavily of the enemy why it does not replenish the stock.

We have been favored, with a delightful rain, and feel now much refreshed. It has been continuous for two days, and the atmosphere which was so oppressive and sultry has been cooled down to a mild and moderate temperature.

It is peculiarly adapted to wounds exhibiting symptoms of gangrene.

Reference is made to the following persons who have used the Salve, and can testify to its healing properties:—P. G. Snowden, Surg. P. A. C. S.; Drs. Hanks and Berry, Pittsborough; Rev. Robert B. Sutton; Hon. A. Reneker, Col. Henry A. London, Dr. W. F. Hardee, member of Examining Board 7th Congressional District.

For sale by F. PESCU, Raleigh, and other Druggists in the State and

E. AIRAM, Pittsboro, N. C.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by E. THREASER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, July 27.—The prediction of the Philadelphia Enquirer of the 27th, seems to be realized soon on the north bank of James river. Hancock's second corps, which was in our front a few days ago, has gone there, and perhaps other yankee forces. An engagement occurred there to day, but full particulars have not been transcribed.</p